

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FATE—BROTHER BILL
AND BROTHER BEN.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET
FANTOMES OF HUNTERY DUMPHY.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—
HAWLEY.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—
CHARLES O'MALLEY.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 9th st.—Performances
every evening and Sunday.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 725 Broadway.—OPERA
BOUFFE—HARVEY BLUES.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
JOHN DART.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—BLACK COON.MRS. F. E. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
ROMANCE OF A FORTY YOUNG MAN.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE GREAT
REPUBLIC.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—
ITALIAN OPERA—FAUST.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMEDY VOCAL
1850, NEGRO ACTS.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLINQUE, BALLET, &c.TONTI PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—
NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, BURLINQUE, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th
and 7th.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 65 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 725 Broadway.—
SCENES IN THE RING, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, December 22, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1-Advertisements.
 - 2-Advertisements.
 - 3-DR. LIVINGSTONE: The Expedition of the New
York Herald in Quest of the Great African
Traveler; Description of the Undertaking;
Personnel of the Expedition and the Forces
Composing It; Into the Wilds and Travelling
Among the Savage Tribes of Africa; The Terri-
ble Makata Swamp; Sickness, Death, Deser-
tion and Losses on the Route; Livingstone
Reported at Ujiji; Special Report of the
Herald's Commissioner Directing the Expedi-
tion.—Literature—General Grant's Paradoxical
Bully Buried—Bishop Versus Priest.
 - 4-Christmas Shopping: How to Get About It and
Where to Go; The Holiday of Giving Pre-
sents—Holiday Literature: Songs, Stories and
Sketches for People of All Ages—Art Matters—
Public School Reception in Harlem—Free
Fight in a Gin Mill—"Nobby Clark" Again in
Trouble.
 - 5-Europe: Thanksgiving Day in the Capital of
the German Empire; The Russian Press on
Prince Alexie's Reception in America; Robert
Kelly's Second Visit; The Row Among the
London Republicans—London: The Sum-
mer Presidential One-Term Amendment to the
Constitution; The Amnesty Bill in the Senate—
Abdul-Aziz-Khan to Pius IX.—The North
Pole—Burglars Cited.
 - 6-Editorials: Leading Article, "The Prospect of
Returning to Specie Payments"—Personal In-
telligence—Amusement Announcements.
 - 7-Telegraphic News from Spain, Russia, Germany,
France, England, India, China, Japan
and Cuba.—The Gold Snap—Russia and the
Canadians—Business Notices.
 - 8-The Wharton Trial: The Second Analysis of
the General's Stomach; Discovery of Anti-
mony or Arsenic—Renouncing the World—
Department of Public Works—Rapid Travel—
Affairs at the Public Departments—Ex-Con-
troller Connolly—The Fourth Avenue Man-
trap—Brooklyn Public Places—The Proposed
Storage Reservoir for Brooklyn—Another
Jersey "Ring"—The Arkansas Revolution—
Third Avenue Car Transfer Tickets—The
Kentucky Public Library Lottery—The
Smoking Railroad Accident—Prevent the
Horses from Slipping.
 - 9-Our Shipping Interest: Iron Steamship and
Ferryboat Building at Chester, Pa.—Impor-
tant Decision in the United States Supreme
Court Relative to Commercial Travellers—
Navy Reform—Snitching of an Emigrant—Car-
rying Concealed Weapons—Assault Upon a Po-
liceman—Financial and Commercial Reports—
Domestic and European Markets—The Yerkes
Case—Marriages and Deaths.
 - 10-Announcement: Proclamation by the President on
Spanish Receipts; The Senate Set-Off to a
Waiver—The Havana Butchery—Presentation
to Judge Barrett—South Carolina—Railroad
Accidents—Shipping Intelligence—Advertise-
ments.
 - 11-Indian Pension Frauds: Interesting Report of
the Commission Appointed to Inquire into
Matters Among the Cherokees.—The Knoxville
Police Justification Controversy—Proceedings in
the Courts—Trial of Miner, the Alleged Coun-
terfeiter—The United States Marshal at Philadel-
phia—Fighting the Tiger—The Eighth National
Bank.
 - 12-Brooklyn Affairs: Death of One of the Japanese
Students in Troy—City Government—Adver-
tisements.

GOLD 108½.—Gold declined yesterday to
108½, the lowest point since June 25, 1862,
when the price ranged from 108½ to 108½.NEW ORDER OF SOUTHERN ARISTOCRACY.—
A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writ-
ing from West Florida, refers to a class of
society there known as the "logocracy." It
is said to be the peer of the cottonocracy in
wealth and influence, and to be of the regular
"live oak" stamp.THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR in this fear-
fully cold weather, with their scanty supplies
of food, clothing and fuel, must be dreadful.
The time has come when our charitable socie-
ties and citizens, who can and are willing to
afford relief, should proceed to some system-
atic relief measures. The great revolution in
our city government, among its immediate
consequences, has stopped the usual winter
supplies to thousands of poor people, and
should this bitter weather continue we shall
have before long an unprecedented amount of
distress among our destitute classes and a cor-
responding increase of crime in all its various
forms. Systematic measures for the relief of
the destitute in this view of the subject should
be at once undertaken by our active philan-
thropists.NEGRO RAIDS IN THE SOUTH.—We have
reports from Arkansas and Texas which show
that the negroes are making raids into the
small towns and abducting down white people
indiscriminately. In Lake City, Arkansas, a
mob of negroes shot dead several persons and
took possession of the town, which they held
at last accounts, while citizens having fled for
safety. A letter from Tyler, Texas, reports
that a raid was made into that place lately by
an armed negro mob, who shot right and left
among unarmed white people, killing two
prominent citizens and wounding others. This
is a dangerous business for Sambo, for it is
likely to lead to a reaction which will in-
evitably drive him to the wall, if it does not
exterminate him altogether. "Peace" is mani-
festly the negro's, as well as the white man's,
policy in the South, and the sooner they agree
upon that point the better it will be for all
classes.

The Prospect of Returning to Specie Payments.

Gold in its steady decline has fallen below 100, the lowest point reached since July, 1862, the second year of the war, when the difficulties and cost of that stupendous struggle began to send the premium up higher. This was nearly ten years ago. The fluctuations have been great during that period, and were governed principally while the war lasted by the varying successes or failures of our armies. Since the war closed the tendency has been downward, though there has been at times a spasmodic rise caused by Wall street speculations, political affairs at home or troubles in Europe. This, however, was but temporary, and the general tendency, as we said, has been downward all along. We are now in the seventh year since the war ended and have nearly approached a specie basis again. In fact, if the difference of exchange between Europe and this country be not taken into account, we are within a fraction of the specie basis of the rest of the world. There is no reason, then, why we should not soon return to specie payments.

It took England eight years more, after the prolonged and exhausting wars with the first Napoleon, to restore specie payments. Several efforts were made by the British government, between 1815 and 1823, to accomplish that object, but without success. It was a forced measure at last, and perhaps forced rather prematurely, for the nation experienced several financial revulsions subsequently, and within the course of a few years. Times have changed a great deal since that period. While the United States piled up a larger debt in four years than England did from the Napoleonic wars, and the destruction of property with us was incalculably greater—civil war being much more destructive than war outside a nation's territory—the condition of this country and the circumstances of the times are more favorable to an early resumption and maintaining a specie basis. We have grown up steadily and in a healthy manner to the present improved state of things. Specie and our paper currency have been approximating to par without the intervention of government, and through our resources, industry and the laws of nature and trade. There has been at times a disposition in Congress and the administration to force specie payments by contracting the currency, but this was checked by the voice of the people and the interests of trade. We have over and over again since the war warned Congress not to be too hasty, and have asserted that the laws of nature and trade and the natural decline of gold would point out the time for resumption. Facts have justified us in our arguments and prediction. Had the British government been guided by like views after the Napoleonic wars, and not been too eager to force specie payments, England would have spared those terrible revulsions which followed resumption. We have passed the Scylla and Charybdis of national financial difficulty and may now prepare to return to specie payments.

Several movements have been started in Congress since the present session commenced with a view to bring about resumption. The House Committee on Banking and Currency have been considering the question, and bills that have been introduced relating to it have been referred to a sub-committee for examination and a report. It is said that this sub-committee will be prepared to report shortly after the holidays and that there is an impression the report will be strongly in favor of some measure for resumption. Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, is intent on urging an immediate return to specie payments. Other Senators are seriously considering the question. It is clear, too, the President and Secretary of the Treasury are favorable to resumption, if that can be accomplished without deranging the national finances. The tendency is in every direction to that end. The very action of Congress, if determined and able to provide for resuming specie payments, will have the effect of bringing down the premium on gold lower than it is at present, and will make the change easy. We should not be surprised to see specie and greenbacks at par during the progress of legislation on the subject. If no extraordinary event or disaster should happen—and there is no reason to anticipate that—we should return to specie payments, probably, as quietly and insensibly as the dew falls upon the ground, and people would then wonder at the facility of the operation.

There is one mistake, however, which Congress seems disposed to run into, and which must be avoided. Congressmen appear to have the impression that the legal tender greenbacks are in the way of resumption, and that they must be got rid of, or a large amount of them, at least, be withdrawn and cancelled. This is the old theory which the specie payment question have been harped upon all along. Yet they learn nothing from the fact that the existence of the greenback legal tenders has not prevented the steady decline in gold and graded approximation to a specie basis. It is a question whether we should not have reached specie payment before now, if there had been no other currency than that of the legal tenders. The object has not been and is not really to contract the paper circulation of the country by withdrawing the greenbacks, but to substitute national bank notes in their place. The true way to reach specie payments is to make the national banks redeem their notes in coin and not to interfere with the legal tenders. A portion of their reserve might be in legal tenders, with a sufficient amount of specie to meet any demand upon them. The greenbacks, in such a case, would be instantly at par; would be as valuable and as much sought as are the notes of the Bank of England; for they represent the credit of the government, and the banks would find these greenbacks more convenient and desirable to the people than specie. The convertibility of national bank notes into specie or legal tenders, at the option of the holder, would make gold in little demand, for legal tenders would be found more convenient and the people would prefer them. There is no necessity to extinguish the legal tenders and thus add twenty millions a year to the interest of the debt. The consequence of withdrawing the greenbacks would be, not to diminish the volume of paper circulation materially, if at all, but to give it to the national banks and add to the interest of the debt and burden of the peo-

ple twenty millions or so a year. The proper way, as was said, is to make the national banks redeem their notes in specie or in greenbacks, compelling them to hold enough for whichever might be demanded, and then, we venture to say, little specie would be called for and the legal tenders would be always at par with gold.

But to facilitate specie payments and maintain them it is important to reduce taxation to the lowest point possible, to remove this burden from industry and to give an impetus to production and trade. The immense revenue and expenditures of the government are depressing. They have no effect in improving its credit, but tend rather to damage it. If the government would cut off a hundred millions or so of taxation, come down to strict economy in all the departments and call only for a small surplus revenue for a sinking fund for the national debt, we have no doubt its credit would rise greatly both at home and abroad, and specie payments would be established without fear of a revulsion. We have boundless resources—resources which are increasing yearly in an extraordinary degree—and the world is conscious of that. It is only necessary to show that we know how to use them properly in order to inspire confidence. And this really is the great question. Financial success with nations depends upon confidence, as with individuals. To reach and sustain specie payments does not require an enormous revenue and a Treasury full of unprofitable capital, but a wise and economical administration of the national finances. All the circumstances of our condition and the times favor a return to a specie basis, and Congress cannot do better than to turn its attention seriously to this subject. We see no reason why there should not be resumption next spring or summer, at the latest, and if the measures can be matured this might be reached earlier. Universal amnesty and a return to specie payments will close up the war effectually and impel the country on in its career of progress and prosperity.

Congress Yesterday—General Amnesty Again Deferred—The One-Term Principle in Office—More Light Wanted.

The discussion on the House bill of last session granting general amnesty and grace to all persons implicated in the late rebellion occupied the Senate all day yesterday; but we regret to say that the time was spent, not in action, but in talk, and that that great measure of peace and good will, whose passage would have been so appropriate to this Christmas season, has been deferred until after the holidays. The case of Mr. Vance, the Senator elect from North Carolina, had something to do with the failure of the bill, because there is a manifest desire in some quarters to prevent his getting a seat in the Senate. Mr. Logan referred to that fact in some remarks, in which he spoke of the buttonholing of Senators by persons who were advocates of general amnesty, but who, for the reason intimated, did not want to have the bill passed at present. And thus, through some contemptible motives of personal or partisan hostility, the Amnesty bill has miscarried in the Senate, with no great probability of its being passed for months, or perhaps for years to come.

Mr. Sumner seems to be of the opinion that with all the matters of inquiry which have been referred to the Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment that body may still have some idle time on hand, and in order that that shall not be so he has devised still another matter for its consideration, and that is as to the leasing of the Bay of Samana by our government, and as to the sources from which the money paid on account thereof has come. The Senate gratified Mr. Sumner to the extent of ordering the inquiry to be made, but with the understanding, doubtless, that the party who prefers the indictment will be prepared to produce evidence to substantiate it. Mr. Sumner owes it to his own character and position to be ready to make out at least a *prima facie* case in support of this and the other charges and insinuations against the President of which he has made himself the mouthpiece. If not he will have placed himself in an unenviable position before the country, and will deserve a fitting rebuke from the body of which he is a member. The other proposition which Mr. Sumner made in the Senate yesterday is one for which praise rather than blame is to be ascribed to him. It is a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to make a President ineligible for a second term. We agree with him that such a provision would be a long stride in the way of civil service reform, although, perhaps, some of the reasons which apply to the Chief Executive are equally applicable to Senators and members of Congress. If the one is actuated, in the dispensing of patronage or in his official course, by an ambition for re-election, will it be denied that the others are equally so? We think not. But, however the one-term principle may be decided, there can be no doubt of the necessity of such a reform in our civil service as will remove the question of appointment or retention in office entirely away from the influence of politics and politicians. With such a reform effected the main argument against a second term in the Presidential office would lose most of its force, and the constitutional amendment proposed would even be a measure of doubtful propriety.

The order of the day in the House yesterday was what has come to be technically denominated "speeches for buncombe." Some half a dozen members declaimed in turn to empty seats and galleries garnished only with negroes whom the cold weather and want of employment drove there.

Both houses have adjourned over till Monday, the 8th of January.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN has visited a number of the foreign residents in the empire. His Highness enjoys this new phase of his everyday life vastly. He will become still more popular in consequence. About New Year's Day of 1873 he will have learned what silly non-progressives and ridiculous old fogies his imperial ancestors have been.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL PRESS ORGAN, which has just appeared in St. Petersburg, explains Minister Ostasaky's removal from Washington on purely personal grounds, while it reaffirms the fact of the existence of "good relations between Russia and the United States."

The New York Herald's African Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

We print in this morning's issue a report which, in point of interest and variety of detail, will take rank among the most interesting documents that from time to time it has fallen to the lot of the HERALD to place before its readers. It is now nearly two years since one of the HERALD correspondents travelling in the East received orders to prepare and fit out an expedition, and then "find out Livingstone and get what news you can relating to his discoveries." Dr. Livingstone, as our readers are doubtless all aware, left England in April of 1865 to again engage in exploring the unknown wilds of the great African Continent. Two years after the great traveller had quitted England a report of his death was received, but the rumor could be traced to no reliable source. Since then information at various times has been received regarding him. In 1867 an expedition left England to ascertain the whereabouts of the distinguished explorer; but little resulted from the enterprise. At length, wearied with waiting and occasionally hearing reports of the man whose energy, courage and perseverance led him to attempt so much for the ends of science and the enlightenment of mankind, the press, true to its mission of universal beneficence, resolved to solve the problem and set at rest and forever the query on which scholars and investigators have for long years been perplexed and at variance, and determine absolutely whether Dr. Livingstone is alive or dead.

On the 6th day of January of the year now drawing to its close the HERALD correspondent entrusted with the mission arrived at Zanzibar, and commenced his preparations for the arduous and difficult undertaking he had been ordered to execute. A month's hard work and a portion of the force necessary for the undertaking was collected, and the arms, ammunition, boats and merchandise were purchased. On the 5th day of the following month the expedition set out from the island of Zanzibar, and after a short sail of twenty-five miles arrived at Bagamoyo, on the mainland. Here the travellers disembarked and commenced their preparations for marching into the interior. After a stay of nearly three months in this dreary place, which time was spent in obtaining a number of carriers, known as pagazis—a race who inhabit the Mountains of the Moon, and who are invaluable in the transportation of merchandise over the sterile wastes, arid wilds and rich and luxuriant plains of interior Africa—the caravan began to move, and the enterprise was fairly launched upon its perilous voyage. The expedition, when it began its march, may be estimated as follows:—Three white men, twenty-two soldiers, four supernumeraries, with a transport of eighty-two pagazis, or carriers—in all one hundred and eleven persons, twenty-seven donkeys and two horses. The merchandise, presents for the natives, necessary material and equipments consisted of fifty-two boxes of cloth, seven man-loads of wire, sixteen of beads, twenty of boat fixtures, three of tents, four of clothes and personal baggage, two of cooking and eating utensils, one of medicine, three of powder, five of bullets, small shot and metallic cartridges; three of instruments and three of small implements and other necessities. The weapons of defence were one double-barrelled smooth-bore No. 12 cannon, two American Winchester rifles, two Starr's breech-loading carbines, one Jocelyn breech-loader, one elephant rifle, two breech-loading revolvers, twenty-four flint-lock muskets, six single-barrelled pistols, three axes, two swords, two daggers, one bear spear, twenty-four hatchets and twenty-four long knives.

Leaving Bagamoyo amid the curious gaze and noisy demonstrations of the natives, the hardy little band set out with gladness of heart, for any change was a relief to them, and with not a little anxiety for the future, entered upon a mission as adventuresome as it was dangerous and as enterprising as it was meritorious and praiseworthy. The American flag was borne in the van, to be carried over unknown lands, across unexplored plains, paraded on the summits of rugged mountains, exhibited to the gaze of strange, uncivilized people, who would look upon it for the first time, and possibly be the harbinger of bright hope, relief and rescue to the man whose name is written in honor on the pages of the world's history. The first night out saw the expedition encamped on the banks of the Kingani River. The following morning the journey was pursued. The strange people in the still stranger country through which the white man's caravan passed gazed in wonder and astonishment as it pursued its course. Days and nights came and departed, and still deeper and deeper into the wild entanglements of African waste did the American expedition continue its course, now skirting the shores of rivers, again marching, Indian file, through dense forests, and at other times crossing plains, for which the sky served as a boundary, and the loneliness of which impressed all with awe and reverence. The scenery at times was grand and beautiful, and as well as bleak and desolate.

On the 23d of April, being then twenty-three days' march from Bagamoyo, the expedition had travelled one hundred and twenty-five miles and had reached Sinlawenni. Here the travellers experienced some trouble with the Sultans of Sinlawenni, which, however, was soon adjusted by the firmness of their leader. The terrible swamp of Makata was shortly after reached, and here the difficulties to be overcome seemed almost insurmountable. Forty-five miles of water and black mire was enough to daunt the heart of the bravest. There was, however, no halting, no wavering, no flinching; onward was the word, and onward pushed the indomitable little band. Death, destruction and annihilation stared the travellers in the face. For five days they continued their march through this life-consuming slough, and when the passage was made Death had drawn his line through their ranks. Sickness weakened others, desertions reduced the native followers and a quantity of merchandise was lost in the transit. Rehemeke was reached at the close of the rainy season. From the time the explorers had left Bagamoyo until the Makata Swamp had been crossed it rained almost con-

tinuously. By the 24th of May over two hundred and seventy-eight miles were traversed, and the dangerous land of Wagogo was entered. Up to this period the countries of Wakarni, Wakwere, Wadoe, Wasegura, Wasagara and Wahebe had been gone over; the rivers Kingani, Ungerengeri, Little Makata, Great Makata, Rudewa and Mukondokwa had been crossed; the sources of three rivers found out, and one lake discovered.

The Arab village of Kihwira, in Unyanyembe, was reached on the 30th day of May, and in this place the expedition halted, after having travelled five hundred and twenty-five miles in eighty-four days. It is from this Arab village, far away from civilization, in the wilds of Africa, amid a strange people and hemmed in on all sides by the surroundings of barbarism, that the HERALD correspondent writes us the first tidings he has heard of Dr. Livingstone. "I saw the Musungu at Ujiji, last year. He lived in the next tent to me. He has a long white mustache and was very fat," said Salim bin Rashead to our correspondent. "The Musungu has gone to Marriana," replied the Sheikh Abdullah bin Washib to the queries put to him. "I lived with him at Ujiji. His men have deserted him. He had nothing with him to buy food for a long time. He is a very old man and very fat, too," answered Sheikh Thani bin Massoud. These and like answers did the correspondent receive from the native chiefs regarding the great traveller.

From all the information received, which is detailed in our correspondent's report in another page, there is every reason to believe that Dr. Livingstone is alive, and though age, fatigue, hardship and want have laid their marks upon him, yet he lives, and the labors of his years will yet enrich science and add to the general information of the world. The work of the expedition, however, is not yet completed, the journey not yet ended. The point, however, has been reached from which a new departure will be taken. Onward is still the cry, and deeper still into the wastes must the journey yet be carried. The mission so favorably commenced, so energetically persevered in, so courageously upheld must crown its enterprise with success ere the announcement can be made to the world that the goal is won, and that the great traveller whose name is a home word throughout the universe has been saved or has sunk to a lonely grave among the wilds of Africa.

The Unsettled Condition of Spain.

Our telegraphic columns this morning reveal the fact that a new ministry has been almost completed in Spain. Sagasta is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior. Malcampo, who has retired from the first place in the Cabinet, reappears as Minister of the Marine. Admiral Topete and Señor Angulo hesitate as to whether they will serve or retire. In this new programme of a Cabinet we are sorry that the name of Zorilla does not appear. Zorilla is a popular favorite; and so long as he is left out, or chooses to remain out in the cold there must be trouble. It is a pity that a great nation like Spain should be ruled by miserable politicians. The present troubles of Amadeo are the result of political jealousies, and of nothing else. The progressists are the most powerful party in Spain to-day. But Sagasta is a *progresista*, and so is Zorilla; and because these two men cannot agree a great and hopeful party is losing its chances, and Spain, under what seemed at one time favorable auspices, is finding progress impossible. But how can Spain hope to succeed so long as she is without the sympathy of the civilized world? Without the sympathy of the civilized world she must remain so long as she owns Cuba and slavery exists on that island. Why is the silver-tongued and liberty-loving Castellar so unpronounced about slavery? Spain is in great and gross darkness, and what is to become of her no man can tell.

Christmas Shopping.

We give to-day a couple more instalments of our usual annual articles on the more salient features of Christmas trade. One of them deals with the general character of holiday commerce, and will be found to present a readable review of its more pleasant aspects, as well as a very good defence of the custom of a Christmas interchange of presents. We can imagine no more graceful way of honoring the birth of Him who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," than by thus expending a few dollars once a year in substantial tokens of kindly and genial feeling. Trifles of the smallest intrinsic value, thus presented, become dearly cherished symbols of affection and regard, and strengthen the ties of kindred and of friendship into almost indissoluble bonds. Though the custom, at least in some States, is comparatively a new one, we trust it will never in the future be allowed to fall into desuetude. Every good man feels that the most sacred treasures he can call his own are the memories of a happy childhood. And a merest passing review of the delight with which Christmas gifts brighten the faces of the little ones of whom He whose coming we are about to celebrate expressly called himself the Good Shepherd, is of itself the most eloquent and the most effective argument in favor of this pleasant custom.

We especially commend to the notice of our readers the article on Christmas gift books. The stock seems this year far richer than ever before—in imitation, perhaps, of the English market. All that art and genius can do to instruct, refine and amuse has been lavished upon these charming productions, many of which are especially appropriate to the season, and we trust that they will have a large sale. A good and beautiful book is, after all, the best and most durable of gifts. What other present is there, except, perhaps, a fine picture, that could possibly endure for hundreds of years? Yet such is the happy fate of many a precious volume; and we hope that many a book now damp from the press, and to be given away on Monday, will be prized centuries hence as a precious heirloom.

FROM JAPAN we have the very interesting intelligence that it is proposed to send twenty-one native young ladies, daughters of Daimios, to America for the purpose of finishing their education. American young gentlemen of aristocratic tendencies must not "speak all at once." Ladies' educational establishments will be on the out side.

The Cold Snap Yesterday.

If our Russian guests had happened to have been in this city yesterday, they must have been satisfied with the Siberian and Kamshatka-like character of the weather. It was decidedly the champion "cold snap" of the season, and if that venerable old gray-beard, the "oldest inhabitant," can point to a severer day, let him "troit it out." The average temperature in the city yesterday was thirty-two degrees below that of the same day last year. Besides, the streets and the sidewalks were so slippery, and the pedestrians and horses so poorly prepared for this sudden introduction of the "sliding scale" to locomotion, that many a fall of human and dumb creatures was the consequence. Down went the people, down went the thermometer and down went the gold market. The only things that appeared to have had an upward tendency were the prices of Christmas turkeys, furs and fuel, although we must confess that the coal merchants, thus far the present season, have exhibited a little more of the milk of human kindness than has been their wont in similar biting weather. We refer to our weather reports this morning with full confidence that "Old Probabilities" has done full justice to the occasion, and, pointing to the state of the thermometer (at one degree below zero), he can triumphantly exclaim, "How is that for low?"

Bismarck's Reclamation Against French Outrage.

The Premier of Germany has despatched a note of ominous import to Paris. He has addressed the German Ambassador in France officially on the subject of the outrages which are perpetrated by the French people against Prussian soldiers serving in the Army of Occupation. He announces that Germany is becoming "exasperated," and threatens retaliation on the offenders, in her name, if the cause of complaint is not abated. The Prince-Premier states that French hostages will be seized in future in the pledged territory if the assassins, who flee from the scene of their crime into the other provinces of the republic, are not delivered by the French authorities to the Prussians for punishment. Bismarck declares, finally, that if these "horrible outrages" do not cease the Prussian Army of Occupation will be increased in force and the expense and burden of its support—which France has to pay under the treaty of peace—be doubled. In words such as these France is made to experience the *ca viciis* of military conquest in its fullest force and severity and as it has been recorded in the earliest history of army terrorism, unchanged. The exercise of the "wild justice of revenge" is a terrible crime against humanity—cold-blooded assassination still more horrible. The imperialism, or imperialism, of triumphant soldiers serving as an army of occupation in a foreign country is very exacting—sometimes unreasonable, frequently unjust. Crime is often provoked among the conquered by the conduct of the victors. The enforcement of an iron-rule martial law against a people—the innocent and guilty alike—rarely cures it. Perhaps no foreign army serving in a strange land, among persons speaking an unknown tongue, has been kept strictly and healthily in hand by its commanders since Arthur Wellesley led the British troops to triumph on the European peninsula and disciplined them in Spain—after some "looting" to be sure—for the practice of self-denial at Waterloo.

GRANT DUFF ON THE INTERNATIONAL.—Mr.

Grant Duff, a sturdy and learned Scotchman of the ancient Northern stock, who has for many years past honored his Elgin constituents by delivering to them the best political recess sermon, has again been in Elgin and made his annual speech. The speech is not before us, but we are not unwilling to believe that it was good. Mr. Grant Duff is the Under Secretary of State for India, and, so far as we know, the Duke of Argyll and himself are both doing reasonably well. Mr. Grant Duff, it seems, in his latest Elgin speech went in strongly for Cobden's free trade policy, and was the reverse of complimentary to the International. How could a man of common sense, like Mr. Grant Duff, find a place in his heart for men who murder unoffending priests and bishops in cold blood? The International may have its harmless parades, but the thoughtful, conservative men of these times like it not, and will not have it.

Personal Intelligence.

General F. D. Callender, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Commander R. B. Lowry, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House.
General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge Amasa J. Parker yesterday arrived from Albany, at the New York Hotel.
E. M. Hughes, of the United States Navy, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.
Charles Marcellus, of the Boston Journal, is among yesterday's arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Judge Miller, of Hudson, is sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
State Senator William M. Ely, of Binghamton, is temporarily residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Henry Wells, of Aurora, the head of the great firm of carriers, Wells, Fargo & Co., is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Congressman Fernando Wood yesterday returned to the city and is stopping at the Greys House.
Wayne McVeagh, of Harrisburg, Pa., is stopping at the Brevoort House. He has but lately returned from Constantinople, where he occupied the position of Minister Resident.
The Marquis Albert Tullies Camerano, of Italy, has taken apartments at the New York Hotel.
H. B. Plant, of Georgia, is at the Greys House. Mr. Plant is Superintendent of the Southern branch of the Adams Express.
Speaker Blaine yesterday came to the city and took quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. He will leave for his home to-day.

Personal Notes.

Miss Terry Gros has been appointed Postmistress at Bradford, Va.
Hon. S. C. Cox, M. C., of New York, will start for a holiday trip home in a few days.
Jesse Greeley and Rev. W. H. H. Murray will arrive in Winsted, Conn., this season.
The "Great American Traveller," Daniel Pratt, will rest for some time in Manchester, N. H., where he has been arrested for vagrancy.
Miss Charlotte Cushman is building a cottage at Newport, R. I., which is to cost \$25,000. It is so planned that all the rooms are octagonal.
Hon. Samuel Hooper, M. C., of Massachusetts, will leave Washington immediately on the adjournment of Congress, to spend the holidays at his home.
A Mrs. Smythe, of Indianapolis, Ind., now has her fifth annular, and yet she has never changed her name. She was born a Smith, her first husband was named Smyth, her second Schmidt, her third Smyth, her fourth Smith and her present Smith.